ILLINOIS.

esterial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SYCAMORE, III., Dec. 29, 1858.

I have been looking through Illinois in various directions for the last fortnight, from Kantakee on the East to Quincy on the West, and from its porthern border to Springfield and Jacksonville toward the South. This letter will be devoted to general conclusions from what I have seen and heard, with such facts as illustrate those conclu-

The first impression made on the traveler over the railreads of I lineis is that of vacancy and solitude. For miles on miles, you are swept along over prairie as nich and beautiful as plow ever peaetrated, yet of woich the primitive sod is still unbroken and which has never yet yielded a kernel of grain to the sol citation of civilized man. This occurs not in one place merely but in a hundrednot on a single ratiroad only but on a dozen of them. Sometimes, you are fauly "out of sight of land" -not a tree, a house, nor even a tence, in signtnothing but sky and virgin prairie, with the iron track slightly raised above the latter and fading from sight at its junction with the former. I asked an intelligent of i settler, as we were swept over one of these long reaches of unbroken prairie the other day, what proportion of the soil of Itlenois he supposed to have been thus far brought under cultivation, and was rather startled by his answer -"About one thirtieth." My own estimate is one-eighth; for I bear in mind that the Railroads run mainly through the lowest and most level districts, while the highways, and consequently the early settlements, follow the ridges and higher grounds so far as possible. It is a pregnant fact that I linois, with over One Million and a Half of People, and with the largest export of Breadstuffs of any State in the Union, is but about one-teath

so productive as she must ultimately become. The circumstance most likely next to arrest the traveler's attention is the number, importance, and still rapid growth of the Cities and Villages, After Chicago, which is supposed to have from 100,000 to 120,000 inhabitants, come Quincy, Springfield, Peoria and Galena, with some 15,000 each; then Rockford, Atton, Galesburg, Bloomington, Jacksonville, Dixon, Aurors, with from 5,000 to 10 000. Of the villages ranging from 2.500 to 3 000, like Elgin, Belvidere, Freeport, Waukegan, Kankakee, &c. there must be thirty or forty, and of those ranging from 1,000 to 2,500, at least one bundred. I estimate that half the present population of Illinois lice in cities and villages; which, considering that two-thirds of her inhabitante have migrated bither within the last fifteen years, or are the children of those who have done so, strikes me as quite unusual. If this were a manufacturing State, there would be nothing to marvel at; but since probably three fourths even of the Hats, Boots and Shoes worn in Illinois are made at the East, while not one yard in a hundred of the Fabrics worn out here are made here, the fact seems quite anomalous. The current presumption is, that almost every family in Illinois is engaged in Agriculture. But not so the fact. In some places, the unbroken prairie surrounds a smart thriving village so closely that it is doubtful whether enough grain is or is not grown in the vicinity to supply its inhabitants with bread. And the villages are still growing faster, and seem decidely more flourishing than the rural districts. Quincy is thriving like no city in all the Eastern States, baving now over 16 000 inhabitants, though the first white man who ever settled upon its site (John Wood, now Lieut Governor of the State) is still hale and hearty, bidding fair to live through many future years. He settled there 35 years ago. I conversed to-day with a gentleman who attended Court at Peoria some thirty years ago, when Peoria County included Chicago (150 miles distant), and it was difficult to collect jurors enough from that county-considerably larger than Massachusetts-to make two panels, so as to keep the wheels of justice in motion; "and they couldn't do it," said my informant, " without taking a good many "who were uttery unfit to serve." We do not have so good excuses for impanueling incompetent

jurers in our day. Galesburg, I think, is now about twenty-five years old: at all events, its deviser and founder still lives there in full bodily and mental vigor, and can hardly be more than sixty years of age. It is now the seat of two colleges in full operation, with another at Abingdon, only ten miles distant. This village (Sycamore) I first visited in 1817, when it conhisted of fitteen or twenty dwellings, mainly of logs, with one poor tavern and no church; it has now 2 000 inhabitants, though it is four miles from the nearest railroad. Kanhakee, in the north east quarter of the State, on the Illinois Central, is less than seven years old, yet is about the size of Sycamore-and so on. I think the city and village population of I linels has trebled within the last ten years, Jacksonville, the literary and philanthropic capital of the State-that ie, the seat of its Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Insane Asylums, as well as of its oldest college, is thirty-six miles west of Springfield, its political capital, on a railroad which runs through the latter city to the eastern boundary of the State, and connects there with the T dedo and Wabash, while it extends west of the Illinois river at Na ples, and is very soon to be finished through via Meredosia to Quincy. The grading is nearly complete, and the iron is being laid. Theo, twelve miles more of Railroad in Missouri, from opposite Quincy, to the Hanibal and St. Joseph Raitroad, will give a complete line of Railroad, broken only by river crossings, from Bargor in Maine to the frontier of Kansas, placing Occatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, &c., in the most direct and expeditions rout - from New-York and the East to Ksn-as, Nebra-ka, Pike's Peak, and New-Mexico. Bloomington, sixty miles north of Springfield, has initiated a rivalry with Jacksonville by securing the location of the State Normal School, to which end her citizens and those of the county (McLean) bave pledged \$160,000 for the necessary buildings.

-And now as to times and prospects:

There are unquestionably a great many homesick Yankees in this State, and throughout the West. The unprecedented rains and floods of 1858 have rendered out-door labor not merely unprofitable, but, for nearly half the year, impossible. The prairies and fields have been bogs, many of them for days under water. Plowing, even when possible, was only making mortar; planting, even the third time, failed to secure a decent stand of Corn; Wheat and Oats were rusted or blasted by perpetual rains. On the back of a light erop came an Autumn so wet that but litt'e grain was sowed or praine broken for next year's harvest. Then the Fall was sickly in many quarters-more so than usual, by reason of the protracted floodseven the dreaded Milk-Sickness appeared in some localities hitherto exempt from it. Disappointed hopes, gloomy prospects, pressing debts, and

dreary weather (which sill continues) have made thousands mourn the day when they resolved to sell out in the East to seek their fortuce in the West. And, I think in part owing to such discouragements, less work has been done by the farmers of Illinois during the month now closing than so many civilized white men ever did

As to the mud which prevails here, especially throughout the middle of the State, no words can do it justice. The chap I to-day heard characterize it as "hoge" came as near the mark as is possible to imperfect human speech. The roads seem compounded of oil, ink, tar and clay. Nearly every village seems to have been dropped by some mischance into a Black Sea of this villamous compound, through which the borses have hard work to draw an empty wagen three miles per bour. The stage (a light double wagon, with five passengers and four horses) was six hours in traversing the fifteen miles which separate Naples on the Illinois from Versvilles in Scott County, and did very well at that There was a sharp frost in the morning which helped; I doubt that the same route can be traversed in eight bours to-day. Here, in the north, there are some spow and ice yet, though fast going; but below Galesburg mud is an autocrat. I begin to see why a good many prefer Minnesots and Northern Wisconsin to "ten degrees of more indulgent skies." Another fortnight of mud would convert me to their side of the question. -And now for the brighter side of the picture

In spite of all drawbacks, including the disastreus Crop failure, (which has not been exaggerated.) things are working easier here, and, I think, throughout the West. The people are generally frugal. There are fewer willful id.ers than there have been, in any weather when work can be done. The aggregate of personal indebtedness has been materially reduced. The merchants trust very htt.e-for several good reasons. Pork has brought a ligh price, and the farmers have taken their money for it. I guess that many of the buyers have burnt their fingers, but that is their business. The money it has brought was greatly needed, and come in excellent time. Few are speculating; few traveling on business; most men have concluded that they were destined to work for a living, and have resigned themselves to that dispensation. Common Schools are well sustained, and are increasing at once in number and efficiency. Thank beaven! they are entirely FREE. Land is held lower than it was, and I doubt whether the bappy owner of \$2,000 or over in cash could ever migrate to Islinois more advantageously than early in 1859. He can now boy and stock a decent farm quite chesp; he can buy any amount of lumber for half its former cost; and it is no longer impossible to hise labor on other than ruinous terms. I wish Tanners, Shoemakers, &c., of eminent capacity and experience, could be induced to push West early in the Spring. I believe they could never till now have done so under better auspices. Give Illunois one good crop and fair prices for it, and she will be able to look her creditors in the face, and ask them (in the main) to take their pay and stop bothering But let us hope that the pestilent system of looss mercantile credits will never be revived. It is down now-let it be kept down! Let the retailers of Idanois buy for cash or on sixty days in Chicago and St Louis; let the Grain and Meat which leave the State pay for the Goods which are at the same tige coming in. Let the old score be squared off so fast as it may be; but let not the errors in which it originated be revived to carse au other generation. Let Mechanics, Artisans, Miners, Manufacturers, be drawn hither so rapidly as may be; for here, where Food and Fuel (by means of Railroads) are at once cheap and abundant, is their proper home. In short, the "Panie" of 1857 and the "Pressure" of 1858 are sure to work great good for all this region if their lessons are but duty heeded. Illinois embosoms the elements of rap d progress, dense population and ample wealth, and in due season will achieve all of taese.

- A word in conclusion on Railroads, especially the lilipois Central. This is a season of extreme depression for them all. Taere is very little travel, Cona L. V. Hatch. If they and not much freight, for the profundity of the mud will not allow the farmers to move what Grain they have to their markets at the stations. The Railroad Receipts of Illinois for this month will be light beyond precedent. Many shareholders will be discouraged by the diminished receipts. and will sell out at the very worst season. I stall be disappointed if the receipts of next December on most roads in this quarter do not double those of the current month. The Central, which is and must remain primarily a freight road, shares fully in the depression, and must share likewise in the

revival. In its palmy days, I was inclined to look with disfavor on this enterprise, as I am not now. Whether the original stockholders make or lose by it, they have done a noble work, of which Illinois and the country will feel the benefit for ages. But their system of finance embodied one great mistake. If, instead of seiling their lands at high prices, mainly to speculators, they had sold them at low prices for eash down to actual settlers inflexiblysay \$2 50 per acre for 80 acres or less; \$3 per acre for 160, and no more than 160 acres to any person, binding each buyer to erect and inhabit a dwelling on his lot, and break at least ten acres the first year, they would have had their lands all sold and settled, and s great local business in lumber, produce, &c., secured. As it is, their lands are in good part unsold, those sold will not be paid for when payment is due, and very few tracts are in the hands of actual settlers. There is a moral here by which other land grant roads may profit, if they will. H. G.

DR. B. F. HATCH vs. JUDGE EDMONDS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: I feel myself called upon and have been frequently advised to publish the following letter, that the public may have the basis on which this noted Spintnalist pretends to justify himself in being instrumental in separating husband and wife. The letter will need no comment; but a statement of a few facts will be necessary, which I will give in its connection. It was drawn out by a request from me for him to reconsider bis decision. to the Poster of The N. Y. Tribune.

consider his decision.

"Dr. Haves: I am not unwilling to state to you my reasons for my decision in the master of your wife and yourself, nor am I desirous to withhold them from

world.
I could not consent to decide that a young, and delicate, and refin-d female should be compelled to live as a wife with a man who could: "First: When his wife had carned some \$5,000 or

\$7,000 in the course of two years, when her husband had not earned one cent, would refuse to trust her with any amount, and thus configure to his own use the carring and property which in fact belonged to her and not to him—with which he had nothing to do, and which he could not control without a gross breach of confidence on his part.
This \$6,000 or \$7 000 was here and not yours. She

entrusted you with it and you, instead of consulting her wisher, conficested it to yourself, and appropri-ated it to your own use. This you had no right to do, and I could not feel myself warranted in trusting you

on his own, for his daily bread. But for her you would have starved, and yet you desired her any control over her own. I could not convent to her larger being subjected to such a course of treatment.

"I have, therefore, nothing to reclasider, but insist that our judgment was right, and no other could have

been earlived at by any right-minder man.
"Yours An.
In reading the above most imbedia letter, one contot well appressa feeling of moth, misgled with con-tempt much to the arroyance, and contempt for the mall iousand windict we spirit manifested and the enter-falsehood of its every paragraph, as the reader will see by the following statement with which Einonds

the made fully a quantied.
It is well known that I married Core when she was in very indirect and comparatively obscure circ-stances, and by constant and energetic toil on part, comined with her own inherent powers, succeeded in procuring for her no little coloristy. succeeded in procuring for her no little cotoriety.

spaced no pains or extense to bring her before the
paired no pains or extense to bring her before the
paired no the best possible advantage, and, in sudding,
we were enabled in any by nearly \$3:00 in the "two
years." My desire was that, in case I should be
taken away, the entire proceeds should be hers, and,
therefore, when we had accomplated \$1:000, I pur
chaned a piece of real estate in her name for four thousend and four huncred diffuse paid the \$1:000 and
gave my incividual notes for the balance; and when I
visited Chango in Job last (at which time she left
tool at was on rake the first payment on these notes.

yested Chrongo in Jole last (at which time she left has it was to make the first payment on these notes. In reference to "not tracting her with any am not" at all times there was in her truck from \$30 to \$200, as much at her disposal as mine, which, however, she saiden made asy use of, as all her wants were most bountifully supplied. So much far the honorable settlements" first "reason.

My "spirit of penuricustoss, which decided to the "wife the comforts and necessaries of life," is as follows: During the two years which I must happely spirit with Cera I paid fourties and end dollars for her clothing and jewely, and there was no wast of left, etcat or small thack hown to me shich was ungratified, save one. That was that I should purchase a hone of r her mother, which I was widely mable to do, and meet the psyment of the notes which I had already given for her. My rale was to assurp the her wards as far as possible, and thus supply then b fore requested to do so. All who know her ere aware that she is a walking contradiction to Edmend's second reason.

ere awate that she is a walking contradiction to Edmerd's second reason.

At the time of separation, in my criticism of her to accertain the came of her desire to break the waptual yows, I mked her if I had not supplied all her wants. Her reply was as follows: "Yes far more abundantly than I could myself." Mrs. If vice's in ther has on everal eccasions reproved me for my procipality in that direction, and thought it was a waste of money, which could result in no good to her danguter.

If our nuptual relations were to be pisced apon the basis of a recoinsty reward, instead of a narmonisms and love union, I tork that I may reasonably say that I have paid ber five times as much as one would have made for berieff. I must solemally effirm that the first complaint which Connever made to me, to my present recoilection, was when she informed me my present recollection, was when she informed me that she did set any longer wish to remain my wife. The reasons she gave were, first, that I was closer in my motely natters, not with her, but with others, than she wished me to be; second, that I did not take the interest in her mother which she desired. And at that time declared that there reasons were sufficient in her n itd, and she believed would be in the publics, to justify her in absolving her marriage relation. Whether or no Ishould have "starved" during those

Whether or to I should have stave our games two years without the assistance of my wife, I am unable to ray. But as I have but little confidence in the producity of the Judge's knowledge, I most respectfully decline reposing any confidence in that state-

That "I had nothing to do with the carrings which all belonged to her," I can only say that I habored more easy than she cid hours in the secondulation. It was our mutual business; and for the Judge to say that I had no moral or legal right to the "control of "the proceeds without a gross means of couli sense in "my part," shows him to be shout as correct in legal mather as he is in his discernaged of common justice. That the Judge's letter to me is malicious and visdelitive to its tone, inductive in its observed, and on-nancy to the ant degree in all its parts, no do no other proof than its perusal. "Most south Judge, a Dasial, a Dasial, a Second Dasial, "most feely Irony saids. When persons, who have once occupied in gis she benerable positions, can see at bemean the c-selves as to become instrumental in breaking up family relations on such a basis, and that whilly false, as is set forth in Edward's etter, it becomes us not to bose of the merel and elevating character of spiritual mediumship.

The other two arbitrators evidently felt disposed to

tale the more discreet part of withholding the ground of their decision (for they have refused to give me an re-son whatever), and secure themselves behind who they believed to be a public perjudice against me for beving made a little money out of sportial lecturing, supposing that their position could secure for them are Mrs. H., the conviction of the public that I was supposing that their position could seem as a large supposing that their position of the public that I was quity of some groes wrong against my wife. These nen would enter the precitets of my family relation, and, while the bitherto devoted wife was laboring under an invertion of her congugal feedings, produced by a too frequent entracement (and which is simost as universal as spuritual control), and an overtaxed brain, or while a victim to unfortnesse influences; and futileadly sever its once has py lies, try to confiscance my property and, by implication, blast my character, and that, too, without feeling tremeelves called upon to give even the reasons whereof I was thus near ted and wronged.

I write these plant and pointedly that I may, if possible, induce these men to mantally state any moral wrong which they are knowing to my ever having committed against my beloved but trunct wife, Miss. Cona L. V. Harch. If they cannot do this, then they are morally bound to bide themselves in shame for

course they have pursued. I will wait a resonable the of time for a reply. Very traly, as York, January, 1859. B. F. HATCH, M. D.

YACHT WANDERER.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED SLAVE

From The Savannah Republican. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT-Dec. 33. The Coort being opered in due form, resumed the

te in attendance.
The Commissioner delivered his decision on the

The Commissioner delivered his decision on the point requested to be charged by the District Attorney vesterday, to wit: that the internal tracsportation of recently-imported Africans was not a crime under the laws of the United States, and that a witness who had been engaged in such tracsportions could answer question in reference thereto, without crimicating himself. The Court decided that the words "coastwise transportation," in the Act of Congress did not embrace inland transportation; but there were other acts, which he read, that left such doubt on his mind that he did not feel at liberty to instruct the witness that he could array a coastions witness countries if the country of the contribution of the countries of the co could stawer questions without criminating himself.

Mr. Ganabl, the United States Automey, addressed the Coart stating that, as pressuance effect of the Government, he had investigated the law only in reference to a prosecution of Capt. Christie, and his steamer, and had become satisfied that he had done potting that made him temporally to the law. He thought something was due to his opinion as the reprethought something was due to his opinion as the representative of the Government, upon whom develved the presecution of Capt Christic, and the entire management and control of the case on the part of the Government. If the decisions made by the Court were to prevail as law for the government of this trial, the ends of justices will be defeated, all efforts to maintain the laws of the land would be powerless, and the law itself a dead letter upon the statute book.

The Court arrested the Attorney, stating that its

ischien had been prenounced and was not the subject of argument. In a sewer to a suggestion from the U. S. Attorney, the Court stated that it had no difficulty in ot arging the witness that the mers internal traisportation of regree was not a crime in the eye of the law. The examination then proceeded.

Cast Christie, of the steamer Laner, sworn-He went with he steamer Laner from Bimswick to a point opposite Jakyi cland; say there man the steamer Laner. some of them the same parties as assisted in puring the negroes on board at Julyl Isani, did not deliver be negroes to any one but an acceptance the bank, and the parties having them in charge took them asbore, some of the parties having them in charge of the begroes went down on board the stemart to leave blaine, they were four in number; one of the negroes was found dead the merting they were not asbore; does not show the names of any of the parties who put the hegroes on be and at Jeayl Island, Mr. Trowbeidge, Capt Joan F. Traker, Heavy De Bignon, C. A. L. Lamar were present when the near except produced the parties who have the too heart except produce of the parties who have the too heart except produce the too heart of the parties where the term of the parties of the parties of the near resolute, thinks priseries to the bar Brown, was the man; those who put the negroes on board appared to be foreigners.

preserved the bar Brown, was the man; those who put the negroes or board appeared to be foreigners.

In answer to the question have any by whem he was employed to take the best to Brouwsick, witness stated that Capt. Stephenson came into the store of Capthorn a Commingsian about 8 of 8 o'clock at right, and stated to witness that he had see ployed the stramer Lamar to as below, but would not need him, as they had their ewil Captain to sake charge of her; the person be uncertained to be Capt. Disherson, when the vicence was ready Capt. Bit shows were not those, and to present delay worked with the attender blooms, the person have no be and at Broussick was Capt. Themas Burket, left all the white men who were up the river at the place wise. beard at Brusswick was Cart. Thomas Burker is the Nebrasker Karasas bill.

beard at Brusswick was Cart. Thomas Burker is the new Year on the new who were up the river of the place where the new who were up the river of the place where the new to the Nebrasker Karasas bill.

Consider the Nebrasker

Car. Torker and the prisoner (Brown) were landed or th the

me ce had ceff only in resonating, but knew that both of them were at an further's) both.

A list straight the proceedings, it being difficult to get along without the third prisoner who was too sick to be hought into Court, the Court adjourned until 11

Mr. Clubb, having surged blusself of contempt (or ich be was imprisoned yesterday), was set at hb

THE AFRICANS -- WAY OFF IN ALABAMA. - We THE AFRICANS—WAY OFF IN ALBERTA.—We steeped on board the St. Nicholas, yesterlay, and took a glimpse at the Africans—the geomine original Corgo is grose, which came here vis—well, to matter by with route they were brought, they were be re. Thirty-sigh of them were on heard, bound for New Oresie. Many of them seem sprightly and intellects and will undoubtedly make flue plantation hearts. They are mostly of the Corgo tribe, we be lieve. A large roubtr of one citypea, which them

heads. They are mostly of the Corgo tribe, we be live. A live tumber of our citizens visited them, and established the curiosity that has long been extendated to see the real African. These near estate supposed to have been brought have by the "Wandom"."

[wongomery Advention, 25th.

The Secondar Republican of Thursday says:
"The Central Railtona train brought cown two Africans lest right. They were in charge of Deputy. Marshal T. L. Ross, who arrested them withe passing through Mac-a, in charge of the Express C a, outher way to 8 with Western Georgia. They are males, short 17 and 21 years of age. short 17 and 21 years of age.

(By Telegraph.)

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan 3, 1859. The Wanderer case was resumed to-day. Dr. Duke est fied that he visited some segroes on Montmalen's plantator, 16 miles up the river, who could not speak E. gai-t. They spoke Spanish. He could not say they were Africans.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

## PERSONAL.

-A public dinner was tendered to ex-Gov. King on his retrement from office last Saturday, by a large number of the solid men of Albany, of all par ies, at the head of whom was Gen. Stephen Van Reusselast. His Excellency declined the honor in a for ling latter.

-The charge of Central America is said to have Affected Sir Gore Onselev's beauth injuriously. -On Christmas day, the Rev. Thomas Hill, paster

of the Unitatian Church in Waltham, was presented with a valuable gold watch from the A periosa Watch Company of Waitham. His wife was also presented by the ladies of the Society with a parse of \$132

-The Washington correspondent of The Bultimore American writes: ... Mr. Unkernson, the Austrian Minister, will re-

"Mr. Holseman, the Austrian Minister, will fe-ture tone in a month, and close his establishment her, owing to the ceath of a brother. It is not yet certain whether he will resume toe mission again. His principal deploration not riety was derived from a nemorable letter, addressed to him by Mr. Web-ser the interrity of which, since his death, has been ascribed to Edward Everett. As the fact is an his-terical circ of some importance, it may not be out of acribed to Edward Everett. As the fact is an historical one of some innortance, it may not be out of place new to say in this connection, that the latter in question was not written by Mr. Webster oo Mr. Everett, but he Wirkson Honter, the modest and able Chief Clerk of the Department of State. The original draft of that paper was substitled to another person before it was ever seen by either of the parties whose names have been so habitually associated with it in the public mind, and though it may have received, and probably and receive, certain this hand of Mr. Everett, it is now sub-tantially what it was when it left the possess ion of the resiliantor, who reverpermitted even a preamsion to be suggested, tever jermitted even a precision to be suggested, when the production excited so much comment and somitation ner since toes. The intermitted came to me by mere accident, and is now disclosed without the possibility of any knowledge on the part of the porson

-The latest intelligence from ex-President Pierce is from Natlez, Dec. 2, where to remained a week, but was then making preparation, in obetience to medical arrives, to go to the Island of Caper, for the benefit of Mrs. Pierce, the state of whose health, her friends will te pened to learn, is far from encouraging. She has suffered n uch from the camp cold air of Florence and

- David and Richard Owen, sons of the late Robert Owen, are about to establish, at New-Harmony, Incians, a school of the practical so ences.

-The Washington correspondent of The Evening

Post soys:
"The New-Year's calls at the 'White House' yesterday were compared vely then. A gauntlet of police-nen from the outer door to the President's apartment, compelling every vi-tor to present binsel to the Pre-silent, whether he would or not was repulsive to han-

## POLITICAL.

-It is stated that Mr. Wm. A. Howard, the present member from the let District of Michigan, has commenced proceedings to contest the election of Mr. Gov. B. Cooper, who is declared elected by 75 majority over his competitor.

-It is runnered that the Governor of Wiscon in will take grounds against the Assumption scheme, recommend a short session, and several recessary amendu ents to the revised statutes, in his message.

The Washington correspondent of The Philade'phia Press sava:

"You have already commented on the extraordinary in timescy that existed between Sir Gore Ousley and Mr. Buchanan, especially upon the marked distinction conferred upon the former by the latter at Bedford and elecuters, to the exchains of distinguished Americans. No such speciacle was ever witnessed in this country. The paid diplomatic agent of a forsign country. The paid diplomatic agent of a foreign power-a titled dependant of modarchy—whose unssies, if anything, was to subordin-te American interests and to gratify Buttah capidity—the public recognition and courting of such a man by a Democratic President would in any case have been a strange sight; but when this was dine as if to show that he was the intimate of the President, notwith-trading he was the intemple aggregacy of our residing he was the ichemics accessing to an interest, it looked like an intectional insult. The true character of Ouseley who is now about on his mission for her Majes v's Government, only begins to appear. The States of this city, a few evenings ago, charged that his object in remaining here so long was to induce the United States to seize Cubs, in order to have been in a way in here was the frame. involve us in a war with France!

-" lou" writes to The Baltimore Sun :

The appropriation this are to be pressed forward in the House without cally by the Committee of Ways and Mesns. Not too much time is left for them, if the Schare is to be allowed an opportunity for their consideration. The Committee will can have the estimates of appropriations as amonated by the Departments by several millions as the resultest mode of marking the A field toy in the revenue.

meeting the deficiency in the revenue.

"The Committee of Ways and Means will, after the appropriation bills shall be forwarded report a bill for a sight modelication of the tand, with a view to a moderate sugmentation of the revenue. They will not propose any measure that will involve an abandonnent of the principles on leading provisions of the tariff of 1857. A project will be defined, as a substitute, for increasing the duty on iron to 30 per cent, and raising the rate of duty on all textiles to 25 per cent. No proposition for specific duties can be adopted. cent. No proposition for specific duties can be adopted.
After all, it is not at all probable to at the present tariff
will be, in any respect, altered at the session."

-The Legislature of Mains assembles on Wednewlay text. The Bangor Whig says it appears to be conorded that Wm. T Johnson, sag, of Augusta will be chosen for the Speakership of the House. Toe Hon. E. L. Hambu of Baugor is among the prominent candidates for the Presidency of the Senate. No doubt is expressed respecting the resection of the Hon. W. P.

Fessenden as United States Senator.

—The Hon Emerson Elthridge (former member) is The Hen Engran Elturidge (former member) is tions of the law as bear or justly upon those who deal expected to be the Opposition candidate for Congression in the IXth Date of of Tengessee. He opposed

After some further discussion Mr. Van Schalek read men in the IXth District of Tennessee. He opposed

ment, to the Senate, upon Mr. Douglas's Illinois speeches. It is very probable that Mr. Douglas will lave early and an ple opportunities to explain and deand the position in relation to the Democratic party, whatever it may be.

whetever it may be.

—It is by no means certain that the reception of Mr.
Prestor at Madrid will not be attended with some
obstacles. Sufficient time has not clapsed to understand the impression made by the Message there, but
enough is known of the previous temper to be assured
thet no real welcome can be extended to him, whatever formaties may be remaited. And there is reasen to know that he has been intermed here that any
evertors for the acquisition of Cuba, would be followed
by the delivery of his passports. Since such a step. by the delivery of his passports. Since such a sch. at a passport, since such a sch. at a passport, since such a sch. at a passport, since such a scheme indignity, which could be answered in no other way. The opportunity for Mr. Preston to distribute in himself on the field of diplomacy must be [Washington Corr. Bait, American.

THE NEW WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT .- " Age" writes to The Baltimore Sun:

to The Battonere Sun:

A few cays since Capt. Meigs traversed on foot, lantern in herd, the entire length of the Polomac Aqueduct. Upon each section of the dark, watery tremp he was accompatied by the engineers of the section. During the past week himself and the entire force of engineers have been thoroughly examining the weeks at what is to be the distributed reservoir, into which water will very soon be introduced from the great receiving reservoir at the Powder Mill branch." THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER.-A Washington letter

Terough a wirdow of the present chamber of the Terough a window of the present charmer of the vice President access is had to the certifier which opens upon the vast behydrenting lengthwise the new hall of the Senate. Diverging from this, at either extremity, ore reaches the grand marble saferone heading to the galleries. That to the left is of the pure white number of Italy. That to the right is of the white narble of Italy. That to the right is of the spleadid verlegated mathle of Tenessee. Beyond this passing the vertibule to the elevated front entranced is the reception room, which is in process of ornamentation, but of which enough is completed to justify its deronipation of the Comber of Gold. The Senators retiring room (with the exception of the immense micros fixed in the ceiling) is entirely of polished marble, elaborated in the highest style of art. The ornamentation of the left limber is more applied than that of the restorated to the highest restoration of the ball itself is more subdised than that of the House, being in neutral thits and in gold—the latter seeming to prevail. There is norm enough upon the floor for decks and choics for one hundred Senstors. The galleries can unsity reat one thousand."

## MEETING OF DEALERS IN GAME, &c.

A meeting of dealers in game, commission merchants, A neeting of dealers interested in the sale of game and fish, was held yester as murring in the American Farress Company's building, to take into consideration the subject of the existing game laws. Mr. J. H. tion the subject of the existing game laws. Mr. J. M.
DREW was appointed Chairman, and Mr. H. K. MitLER, Secretary.
Mr. Fresce of the firm of Drew & French, being
called open, made the following statement in regard to
the game law as at present existing in this State:
MR. PRESIDENT—The object of this meeting of
present connected with and 1 bressed in the game trade is to

terday were compared very visitor to present himself to the President support of the other door to the President support of the present himself to the President support of the present himself to the President support of the present in the following the content of the present of the new."

It is preposed to give a grand subscription hall in Washington in sector of Lard and Lady Napier, whose construction is generally regretted. There are present in the content of the present in the content of the present of the prese proceeding the rame and to ut of a courty where the leation of a creat city has of recessive meanly submodeled but, to prohibit node with debut counters and States in these imperiant delicates of the table—many times received in such abundance hibit code with dealth could be and States in these impersant delenates of the table—many times received to such abundance as to been ne connouncia at their of food-second a stretch of power they supplished. Other countles and other States may be press med complete to begalate for themselves in this matter, understanding, no dealth great own loved no consider swit power with yell as the Spervisors of Now-York. It is a note wort yell fact that with the loved game law of this city and country peaced nearly also years ago, with provisions nearly the same as the recent ordinance, has ristually remained a deal of the the second of the series of game has constantly increased, even factor than the largely-increasing demand—howing reity church the sources of supply hower is mained as in paired a convertation of the inefficiency heretofore of the Sperious of other than the inefficiency heretofore of the Sperious of other than the inefficiency heretofore of the Sperious of the other city authorities. It actually however, that it we conservation of the game of the entre countries. however, that there conservators of the arms of the entire country have suddenly become consistua of their past remissions, and are now determined to unjudy enforce these remarkable laws of their own preservement-laws interdecting a legal materings of trude between the States the freedom of which is constituted by a range of could be defined by the constitutionally a arange of could be desired and whole some tree of which is expected by the country of the constitution may choose to send us to constitutional states.

S. D. V. N. S. S. Markey, see the constitutional states.

S. D. VAN SCHAICE, esq., read the law, which, ter stating the time during which certain kinds of time may be killed, provides that if any person or recess) all expect for sale any of such game during game may the protibited time, they shall be deemed guilty of having killed the same, and be subject to a pensity of \$15 for each and every bird or fish so killed; and that ary person who may have in his possession or castody, during the problemed time, any vention or green ever-skin shall forcit \$25. It further provides that the salt for such penalty shall be brought by the cessary to prove the koling or destroying, but the possession shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the

Mr. A. M. C. Sarra informed the meeting that he had conversed will Supervisor Tweed on the subject, and he thought the Board would be willing to make any amendments in the law which might be deemed ery smendments in the law which might be understant to sender it just and equitable in its effects upon the dealers and forwarders of game to this

Mr. Van Scharcs said that by an act of the Legislature, some years since, the Board of Supervisors were not period to pass laws for the preservation of game in this county, but he did not see where they could set any authority to make a law which should profile the rais of game brought from the Wessera States, where the laws are entirely offerent with re-gard to the kiding of game. It might be necessary to pain certain is we be regulate the killing of game in this State, where it was scarce, but there the case was dif-State, where it was scarce, but there the case was dif-ferent. He recommended that a position be presented to the Board of Supervisors that they repeal such por-

Board N Supervisors. Mosers. Vse Schalck, Saith, Freich and Milker, were appointed on the Committee, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th inciant.

THE EXPLOSION IN WORCESTER.

Correspondence of The Boston Journal.

Correspondence of The Boston Jones I.

Work Parish, Jan. 1, 1859.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon our city was startled by a tremeedous explession, which was found to preced from the engine house of No. 3 Mose Company, eithelick presents bigh, and is completely demaished—not a foundation stone or brick remaining on the cellar walls. The roof was blown off and against the west side of a large brick school-home, and appropriately. A more complete week could not well be imagined. The beautiful cottage of John Boyden. magic ed. The beautiful cuttage of John Boyden, eq., on the apposite side of Plassart street, was made lamaged. Every window in the side next to Plassart. damaged. Every window in the side next to Pleasant street were covered with glass, mortar and fragments. A marble mantle was block down and comments descreyed, though a splendid mirror escaped telay. A sen of Mr. Boyden and a young friend sat by a window and were rlightly cut with broken glass, but not seriously injured. On the west of the engine bouse was a double excelling house, excepted by a Mr. Dearis and Mr. Heald, conductor on the Boston and Wor exter Rail out. The windows of this house were also destroyed on the side fiext to the engine bouse, as described we have the side for the first house were also destroyed on the side fiext to the engine bouse. also destroyed on the side hext to the engine house, and the plastering forced off. Mr. Healt's family were absent, with the except on of two lettle children and a servant girl, all of wh in escaped with a few scratches—being fortunately just at that moment between the windows, or they must have inoutably been restorally a just of killed outright. The school-bruse on the cast was much disassed, the window be-

he use on the cast was much damaged, the window being destroyed and the plastering inside. Most fortanately the schools were not in session, it being Saturday aftereson, or the consequences might have been
deploisble. Many houses in the neighborhood were
more or less damaged. The concussion was very great
and felt at a great distance.

This cisaster was undoubtedly caused by a leakage
of gas is there are no traces of powder to be seen).
In what manner the gas was exploded is not known;
but Mr. Boyden and others in the neighborhood discovered their collars to be filled with gas last evening,
and upon scuding to the Gas Company they found it
to enter through the drain that enters into the public
sewer. Whether the leakage was in the collar of the
engine-bone, and thence through the drains into the sewer. Whether the leakage was in the collar of the engine-house, and thence through the drains into the other cellars, or whether it all came from the sawer into that as well as the others, is not known; but there is no doubt but that this is the tree explanation of the explosion. It is not known whether there had been a fire in the building during the day or set, but as people were seen going out and in during the neming, it is probable a fire was burning in the stave. If, as is barely possible, any infortunate individual was in the building, he or they are under the ruins, though no one is missing, and it is hoped no one was in the building at the time. The hose is not far from \$6,000 including \$2,000 on engire, and \$2,500 to \$3,500 on building. The property belonged to he city, and is presumed not to be instruct—if indeed a policy would cover such a disaster—which question will be set led in the case of Mr. Boyden, who was insared at the Wercester County Mutual.

LECTURE BEFORE THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY .- The first lecture of the course b fore this S ciety was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute, by the Rev. A. A. Willite. Subject, "Mertal Dyspepsis." The lecturer showed the analogy between mental and physical dyspepsia, as a multifarious and unhealty ict. The rapid eating or bolting of food and a wan of exercise is certain to produce physical dyspapsia; so these who seek impure and unwholesome ments feed who swallow vast quantities without time for digestion, and who take no period for mental exercise, are sure to be sifficted with severe mental dyspepsia. That class of persons who resort to some of our wife'y. circulated public journals to proceire their mental sus pance, are likely to get very little grain but a great deal of Cobb. Notwithstanding the storm the large hall was well filled, the lecturer listened to with great a tention and greeted with frequent bursts of applausa.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT,-Richard Barry, a driver of one of the four horse teams on the Harlem and New-Baven Railroads, yesterday neon met with a serious if not fatal accident. On appreaching Forty-second street with an outward bound freight car, he increased the speed of his team, so as to give the car an impetus to rue up to the lecomotive to which it was to be at tached as is usual, and then disconnected the toat and sprang from the platform of the car, and in se dorg be slipped and fell in front of the car, the wheels of which passed over him, mangling both bis lege so badly, that no bopes were entertained les evening of his recovery. He is about 35 years old, and has a wife and three children.

MASONIC LECTURE.-A lecture was delivered last night at Stuyyesan: Institute before the United Grand Lodge of Masons (colore)), by the Rev. J. T. Holly. The exercises commenced with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, reading of a Masonic poem, and then Mr. Helly delivered his lecture on Maronry, followed by the recitation of the " Ode of the Squa closing with the Doxology by the whole audience. Too hall was crowded to overlowing with the members of the Lodge and their friends.

DON'T PLAY WITH MAT HES .- Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, while Mrs. McGall of No. 260 Spring street had gone out on some errand, leaving three small children at home alme, the children amused themselves by playing with matches and striving lights, when the bed accidentally caught fire. As is fact two months old was lying asleep in the bed at the time, and was very severely burned before assistance was obtained from persons who were attracted by her cries. At last accounts the child was yet living.

The fifth annual award of premium paintings by the "Cosmopolitan Art Association" was made on the evening of January 1, at the Western Gallery, San dusky.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT THEBUNE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, (Dec. 31), the building on the correct of Woodward avenue and Weodbridge street, which was occupied by The Davig Detroit Terianae, was discovered to be on fire, and netwithstending the prompt efforts of the fitness, the whole interior was one mass of rains in a short lime. When first discovered the front and rear of the houding on the first floor were in flames, which spread with great rapidity to the second and third stories. The safe containing the books and papers was foundaily job and printing materials, hand and card presses, steam presses, paper, card board, &c., were destroyed. The total loss is set down at \$25,000, on which there is an insurance in different companies to the amount of \$21,000. The building belonged to the estate of the late Prince Godfrey, and was insured. OFFICE OF THE DETROIT PAIRENE DESTROYED BY the amount of \$21,000. The building belonged to the estate of the late Prince Godfrey, and was insured. It is not known how the fire originated Last evening The Tribune was insured in half sheet, and automiced that on Monday their regular publication will be resumed. Mr. Barns, proprietor of The Tribune, has been unfortunate with regard to fire. Ten years ago he was burned out in Syracuse, N. Y., where he then resided, and in May, 1856, sufficient exercity from fire at the same location from ferred severely from fire at the same location from which he has so recently been expelled by the same skinent. But he is permeated extensively with the "never say die" principle, that he will doubtless pass through this last ordeal manfaily.

(Detret From Proc.)

SHOCKING OUTRAGE. - Near Morgantown, Berke SHOCKING GUIRAGE.—Near Mergantown, Berks County, Pent., a few days ago some boys, oct of sheer malicious mischief, attacked a sen of the Rev. Mr. Huster, of the B-prist Church, a bey about 14 years old, and attempted to maritate him by smasoniaten. They were not stoccssful, though a shocking and dargerona weand was inflicted.

In a recent case in England on the subject of the nuction purchase of a borsa, Lord Campbell said that "if an owner bid at amanusion, a real bidder, to whom "the let was knocked down, might avoid the coefficient on the ground that he had been imposed upon, "and his bid forced up to an improper mark."

The foreral of a little orphon girl in the care of the

and his bid forced up to an improper mark.

The forces of a little orphan girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity at Wheeling, Va., was delayed for a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging as mothing about the coffin the little girl raised up and asked for a dirk of water. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and nothing but the heavy rain averted from ler the bornibe rate of being buried alive.

The Konnel Alexander of the content of the

The Konson Ledger says that the profits of Mesers. Russell, Majors and Wadonii, Urah Avany contractors, tons for is a uniform and a half of dellars, exclusive of